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SENATE PASSES LIBRARY APPROPRIATION

The Senate on September 8 passed H.R. 14238, an act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal 1977. The bill was reported (S. Report No. 94-1201) by the Senate Committee on Appropriations on September 3.

Included in the bill is an appropriation of $139,260,000 for the Library of Congress. This is $3,844,900 over the House allowance [see LC *Information Bulletin*, June 18, pp. 335-336].

Under the appropriation Salaries and Expenses, which supports the Library's basic operations, including the Office of the Librarian, the Law Library, and

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DEDICATION TO HONOR JEFFERSON, ALA

The Library of Congress will honor its founder Thomas Jefferson and the 100th anniversary of the American Library Association with the dedication of the Thomas Jefferson Building (formerly the Annex) in the morning and a symposium in the afternoon of Tuesday, September 21. On that day in 1814, Jefferson offered his private library to Congress to replace the books destroyed by British troops during the War of 1812. The Jefferson library of more than 6,000 volumes formed the nucleus of the present collections of the Library of Congress.

The dedication ceremony for the Jefferson Building will begin at 11:30 a.m. at the west front of the building. Second St. between Independence and East Capitol will be closed for this purpose. Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin will preside. Special guests from the American Library Association will be Clara Jones, president; Eric Moon, vice president/president-elect; Edward G. Holley, past president; and Robert Wedgeworth, executive director. The public is invited to attend.

Three leading American historians will speak at a symposium at 2:30 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium on Thomas Jefferson and the World of Books. Jefferson biographer Dumas Malone, author of the six-volume *Jefferson and His Time*, will preside.

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NEW JEFFERSON LETTERS ACQUIRED BY LC

The reasons Thomas Jefferson often had trouble making ends meet during his post-presidential years are revealed in manuscripts recently acquired by the Library of Congress.

A group of 17 unpublished letters written by Jefferson between 1810 and 1817 depicts his financial embarrassments after he left the White House and returned to Monticello. In addition to Jefferson's own letters, the collection includes six from his cousin, George Jefferson, and one from the Rich-

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mond firm of Gibson & Jefferson, which handled Jefferson's business affairs.

According to the letters, Jefferson had many problems common to farmers and planters. He had to harvest his wheat crop, get it ground into flour, have it shipped by river to Richmond, and, finally, get paid enough to cover his debts. The varying prices paid for his tobacco also hurt his standing with his Richmond creditors. He often lamented his inability to find dependable plantation overseers. Despite his money problems, Jefferson was unable or unwilling to reduce his scale of living and entertaining. In the same letters that ask for financial relief, he asks the Richmond firm to send on such items as silver goblets, 32 yards of cotton damask for tablecloths, and the fine books he had ordered from Europe. Added to all of Jefferson's money problems were urgent demands for tax payments to Ablemarle and Bedford counties, as well as his "Congressional" (national) taxes.

In a letter dated March 18, Jefferson tells how he tried to put his accounts in order for the years 1814-1816. His tone is one of subdued desperation:

> . . . I have always considered March & April as the best months for selling flour, altho' it is likely to turn out otherwise this year. I will therefore pray you to sell whatever you have of mine on hand, as soon as you think best, and for whatever price may be going at the time, without awaiting further advise.

In the next letter, dated March 24, Jefferson was upset to find out that "the quality of my tobacco falls short." for it will seriously affect the reputation of his plantations. Jefferson wrote his agent that although he would send more tobacco to be sold, he would be forced to borrow an additional $1,000 to meet his debts on April 1, particularly his back taxes. A note of concealed-despair creeps into the letter.

> . . . this miserable turn out of the last year will barely carry me thro' the present one, extraburthened as it has been with between 900 & 1000 D. State and Congressional taxes.

The entire group of 24 items gives us a close look at Jefferson's economic problems after he left the White House and returned to Monticello. Although he attempted to reduce his debts, the uncertainty of the weather, his problems with his overseers and millers, and the urgency of the tax collectors, as well as Jefferson's taste for fine wines, foods, and books, led to financial setbacks which would not end with his death on July 4, 1826.

A second acquisition is a single leaf from Jefferson's draft manuscript of a "Manual of Parliamentary Practice." The "Manual" is Jefferson's work on standard legislative procedures and his attempt to modify them for the use of the United States Senate. It is Jefferson's main contribution as presiding officer of the Senate while Vice President of the United States (1797-1801). As Jefferson's biographer Dumas Malone has pointed out, no other public man has left so enduring a mark on legislative procedure.

In the 175 years since Jefferson left the Vice Presidential chair, the "Manual" has continued to be printed in the *Senate Manual*, along with the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution. It brought a sense of order and decorum to the Congress that it could not have had without Jefferson's definitive work. The manuscript of the "Manual" is scattered, but the largest segment has been in the Library of Congress. The acquisition of this additional two-page fragment will help scholars to eventually reconstruct the entire manuscript.

The correspondence with Gibson and Jefferson described above is further evidence of the fact that

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Jefferson was hard-pressed financially at the time he offered his private library to replace the books destroyed when the Library of Congress burned in 1814. On August 24, 1814, the first Library of Congress had been destroyed in the burning of the Capitol by British forces. Less than a month later, September 21, ex-President Jefferson reacted in a letter written to his friend, the Washington journalist and editor, Samuel Harrison Smith, which explained the surprising offer he wished to make to the Congress:

> . . . I presume it will be among the early objects of Congress to recommence their collection. this will be difficult while the war continues, and intercourse with Europe is attended with so much risk, you know my collection, it's condition and extent . . . it is long since I have been sensible it ought not to continue private property, and had provided that, at my death, Congress should have the refusal of it, at their own price. but the loss they have now incurred makes the present, the proper moment for their accomodation, without regard to the small remnant of time and barren use of my enjoying it. I ask of your friendship therefore to make for me the tender of it to the library committee of Congress, not knowing myself of whom the committee consists. I enclose you the catalogue, which will enable them to judge of its's contents. . . .

The Congress eventually accepted Jefferson's offer, only after a narrow, partisan vote in the House of Representatives, 81-71, and the Library of Congress was re-established. The 6,487 volumes, for which Jefferson was compensated $23,950, became the basis for a massive, though fitful, growth over the next 160 years.

The two recent acquisitions have been added to the Thomas Jefferson Papers in the Library's Manuscript Division. After proper restoration procedures, description, and arrangement have taken place, they will be available to qualified scholars in the Manuscript Reading Room.

EXHIBIT ON JEFFERSON'S LIBRARY TO OPEN AT LC SEPTEMBER 21

On September 21, the anniversary date of Thomas Jefferson's letter of 162 years ago in which he offered his library to the Congress, the Library will open an exhibit entitled "Thomas Jefferson and His Library." The exhibit, prepared by Leonard Beck of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, will coincide with the official unveiling of the plaque identifying the Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress.

The display will be shown on September 21 in the foyer of the Coolidge Auditorium so that participants in and guests of a Jefferson symposium may view it. It will then be moved to the foyer of the Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room, where it will remain on view through November.

"Thomas Jefferson and His Library" also coincides appropriately with the centennial of the American Library Association insofar as the American library serves the Jeffersonian principle that democracy requires that every citizen inform himself by vigorous intellectual effort. The materials selected from the Jefferson Collection in the custody of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division exemplify Jefferson's choice of books, the circumstances of their acquisition, the intellectual satisfaction or emotional stimulation he received from them, and his desire to make his library work for others.

According to the September 21 letter—part of the Jefferson collection in the Library's Manuscript Division and to be included in the exhibit—Jefferson said that he built his library for the use of a lawyer and American statesman; thus, the areas of law, politics, and government are most strongly represented. But the lawyer and statesman was also a scholar and speculative thinker who followed Francis Bacon in taking all knowledge as his province. Jefferson's books show the same sweep of mind that amazes modern man when he reads of the minds of Renaissance thinkers. The common thread among this variety of interests is his insistence that knowledge serve man, that is, his advocacy of "promoting useful knowledge" in the sense of the American Philosophical Society of which he was the third president.

The exhibit also demonstrates that the man who wrote the Declaration of Independence and declared it "an expression of the American mind" had steeped himself in European culture. The wide range of his reading, usually in the original languages, had intimately acquainted him with the thought of classic Rome and Athens and contemporary Paris, London, and Edinburgh. Another grouping of books shows Jefferson acting as book and manuscript provider, editor, and agent for the writers attempting the history of the American revolution. Jefferson saw these histories as establishing the historical identity of the American at a moment when, having thrown off his allegiance to the mother country, he had not fully

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pledged it to the new nation. Two items from Jefferson's library are presented as major expressions of America: Mrs. Alexander Hamilton's copy of *The Federalist*, with Jefferson's attribution of authorship; and a pamphlet once owned by Franklin and extensively and revealingly annotated by him.

Thomas Jefferson's books were purchased to replace the library lost in the burning of the U.S. Capitol in 1814. Another fire struck the U.S. Capitol and Jefferson's books in 1851. The items displayed are among the 2,400 survivors of the original 5,900-volume library of the man who, as a Virginia burgess, proposed a Bill for Establishing a Public Library.

American Folklife Center Board members David Voight, Vice Chairman, St. John Terrell, David Draper, and Alan Jabbour, director of the Center, chat before the September 1 meeting of the Board of Trustees. The all-day session, held in the Woodrow Wilson Room, was Mr. Jabbour's first opportunity to meet with the 17-member board. The meeting addressed itself to a variety of proposals for immediate and future AFC activity.

JOHN UPDIKE, ZAKI NAGUIB MAHMOUD TO LECTURE AT LC SEPTEMBER 22

American novelist John Updike and Egyptian philosopher Zaki Naguib Mahmoud will speak at the Library on Wednesday, September 22. The program, which is open to the public, is being held in conjunction with the Conference on Arab and American Cultures meeting in Washington, D.C., on September 23 and 24.

Mr. Updike will lecture on "The Cultural Situation of the American Writer," and Dr. Mahmoud will talk about "The Intellectual Life in Contemporary Egypt." The program will begin at 7:30 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium.

The two-day conference, which will bring together leading American and Arab intellectuals, will examine the views Americans and Arabs hold of their own culture and history. The conference is being organized by George Atiyeh, head of the Near East Section of the Library's Orientalia Division, and sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Attendance at the conference is by invitation only.

John Updike is one of America's most versatile literary figures. His writings cover a variety of forms, including poetry, fiction, short stories, plays, and essays. He was the literary critic for *New Yorker* magazine for several years. Several of his books have made the bestseller list and have brought him international fame. Among his novels are *Rabbit Run* (1960); *The Centaur* (1963), which won a National Book Award; *Couples* (1968); *Rabbit Redux* (1971); and *A Month of Sundays* (1975). His books of poetry include *The Carpentered Hen* (1958), *Telephone Poles and Other Poems* (1963); and *Midpoint* (1969).

Dr. Mahmoud is a well-known Egyptian philosopher and professor emeritus of modern philosophy at Cairo University. Educated in Egypt and England, he joined the diplomatic service in 1954 and served briefly as a cultural attaché to the Egyptian Embassy in Washington, D.C. On his return to Egypt, he began to teach and write. Throughout his academic career, Dr. Mahmoud was the leading advocate in the Arab world for the school of philosophy known as positivism. He authored a book on the English philosopher Bertrand Russell, published a major work, *al-Mantiq al-Wad'i* (1956), in which he attempted to apply positivistic theories of philosophy to the principles of human thinking, and summed up his positivistic ideas in a work entitled *The Myth of Metaphysics* (1952). Interested in the Arabic intellectual heritage in the later years of his career, he authored *Tajdid al-Fikr al-'Arabi* (1971), a book on the revival of Arab thought, *al-Ma'qul wa-al-lama'qul fi turāthuna al-fikri* (1975) on the rational and the irrational aspects in the Arab intellectual heritage, and *Thaqāfatuna fi muwājahat al-'asr* (1976) on the confrontation of Arab culture with modernization.

SENATE PASSES LIBRARY APPROPRIATION

(Continued from front page)

the Administrative, Processing, Reader Services, and Research Departments, an appropriation of $67,591,000 is recommended. This recommendation is $1,001,600 more than the House allowance and would allow for 31 more positions than approved by the House, for a total of 112 new positions. Of the new positions 7 are for the Research Department, 19 for the Reader Services Department, 29 for the Processing Department, 3 for the Law Library, 41 for the Administrative Department, 5 for the Office of the Librarian, and the 8 positions approved in the second supplemental for the American Folklife Center.

The Senate approved the Library's request to establish new National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging centers in Latin America and the Far East which had been disallowed by the House.

The Senate disallowed the Library's requests for an increase in the motion picture preservation program and disallowed the 2 positions approved by the House for this program.

For the Copyright Office, the Senate recommended an appropriation of $9,408,300, an increase of $1,131,000 over the House allowance and approved 25 of the positions not allowed by the House, for a total of 48 new positions, to prepare for new responsibilities to be authorized by the pending Copyright Revision Bill.

The Senate concurred with the House recommendation for an appropriation of $559,500 for the National Commission on Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works.

For the Congressional Research Service, the Senate recommended an appropriation of $19,900,000, an increase of $606,800 over the House allowance. This would provide for an increase of 31 additional positions over the House allowance and for additional nonpersonal services.

The Senate concurred in the House allowance of $11,993,000 for the Distribution of Catalog Cards.

The request for $1,760,000 for Books for the General Collections was approved by the Senate as was the request for $286,000 for Books for the Law Library.

The Senate recommended an appropriation of $21,729,000 for Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, an increase of $928,200 over the House allowance.

Under the appropriation for the Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program), the Senate concurred in the House allowance of $2,910,200.

For Furniture and Furnishings, the Senate recommended a total of $3,087,000, an increase of $117,300 over the House allowance. This increase would provide for furnishings for the additional positions allowed by the Senate.

For the Revision of the Annotated Constitution, the request of $36,000 was approved.

The Senate increased the limitation on travel for attendance at meetings to $95,500 which would provide an additional $7,000 over the House amount, of which $2,000 would be for the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works and $5,000 for the Copyright Office in connection with the revision bill.

Under appropriations for the Architect of the Capitol, the Senate approved the House allowance of $2,312,200 for Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical care.

A new appropriation of $268,000 was included in the bill as passed by the Senate for the proposed Copyright Royalty Commission which is included in the Copyright Revision Bill as reported by the House independent of the Library of Congress and the Copyright Office.

The bill now goes to a Conference Committee.

NSDP EXPANDS SERVICES

As the U.S. representative to the International Serials Data System (ISDS), the National Serials Data Program (NSDP) in the Library of Congress is responsible for providing to the ISDS International Centre in Paris bibliographic data on all serials published in this country to which ISSN and key titles have been assigned. This is a responsibility shared by all national or regional centers participating in the ISDS network as they systematically register serials published in their respective countries. The International Centre coordinates the activity and maintains an international registry of serial publications based on the information provided by each of the participating centers.

With the development and implementation of the CONSER Project, both NSDP and ISDS/Canada (as centers of responsibility for ISSN and key titles in the project) are now able to provide systematically bibliographic data to the International Centre in machine-readable form. Using programs developed by the

MARC Development Office, bibliographic records containing authenticated ISSN and key titles are copied from the CONSER tapes provided by the Ohio College Library Center, converted from the MARC-Serials format into the ISDS exchange format, and forwarded to the International Centre by NSDP and ISDS/Canada.

The ability to derive machine-readable records on a regular basis from the CONSER data base for subsequent inclusion in the registry of serials maintained by the ISDS network should contribute substantially to the growth and utility of that international data base. It furthermore enables both NSDP and ISDS/Canada to fulfill this aspect of their responsibilities as ISDS national centers.

CFC DRIVE UNDERWAY

The 1976-1977 Combined Federal Campaign in the National Capital Area is now underway at the Library of Congress and will extend through October. This is the 13th annual drive which asks that Federal employees respond to the growing needs of more than 140 local, national, and international health, social, and welfare agencies. These agencies have the specialized knowledge and experience to ensure maximum results for every dollar expended, be it in health care for the ill and disabled, food and shelter for the hungry and homeless, or other help that friends and neighbors give without hesitation or reservation when assistance is needed.

There are two changes with respect to agency participation that will be of special interest to the staff this year. First, those voluntary agencies formerly belonging to the Prince George's Community Fund are now members of the United Way of the National Capital Area, which means there will not be separate campaigns. Secondly, for the first time, contributors wishing to designate their contributions to the campaigns conducted in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Charles, Frederick, Hartford, and St. Mary's counties of Maryland may do so by designating on the back of the pledge card.

The overall goal for this year's campaign is $9.7 million, with the Library's share being $81,971. The contributions of the Library's staff during the last two campaigns surpassed the goals set, and it is hoped the staff will continue this year to demonstrate the same concern.

Library of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin will serve as chairman of the Library's campaign and has appointed as vice chairman, James R. Trew, executive officer of the Department of Reader Services. Mr. Trew will be assisted by department coordinators Susan Aramayo, Office of the Library; Gary Columbia, Administrative Department; Mary Berghaus, Congressional Research Service; Dale Hutchinson, Copyright Office; Edward Sourian, Law Library; Louis Berube, Processing Department; Lucy Vecera, Reader Services Department; Mae Yaplee, Research Department; and many other staff members who will be serving as division chairmen and keyworkers.

Left to right: Dale Hutchinson, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, Mary Berghaus, Mae Yaplee, Susan Aramayo, Lucy Vercera, James Trew, Gary Columbia, and Louis Berube.

As in previous years, each staff member will be contacted personally. Contributors are urged to use the payroll deduction plan, which allows for deductions to be made after the beginning of the new year.

DEDICATION TO HONOR JEFFERSON, ALA

(Continued from front page)

Frederick R. Goff, honorary consultant in early printed books to the Library of Congress and former chief of the Rare Book Division, will present a paper on "Freedom of Challenge-The Great Library of Thomas Jefferson." Merrill D. Peterson, Thomas Jefferson Foundation professor at the University of Virginia, will speak on "The American Scholar: Emerson and Jefferson." The public will be admitted to the program as seating is available.

A custom desk, designed and used by George Gershwin while working on the "Porgy and Bess" score in the 1930's, has been lent by the Library of Congress to the National Portrait Gallery. On view in the exhibition "The Coming of Age of American Music," the desk is equipped with, among other things, triangles, T-squares, built-in ashtray, pencil sharpener, and a waste basket. The desk was given to the Library in 1952 as a part of a collection of the composer's manuscripts through a bequest in the will of his mother, Mrs. Rose Gershwin. After the exhibit closes on October 3, the desk will return to its permanent home in the Music Reading Room. (Photo by Eugene Mantie)

USDA ANNOUNCES COURSES

The Fall Schedule of Classes for the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School is now available and includes many practical as well as unusual courses. A special registration will be held for the convenience of those who work at the Library of Congress on September 22 from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the ground floor lobby of the Thomas Jefferson Building. Several of the fall quarter courses will meet at the Library of Congress. They are Elementary French I and II, Elementary Russian I and III, and Music Appreciation.

Employees at the Library of Congress may also be interested in the Graduate School's Library Technicial Program. Courses in this program range from beginning to advanced levels and include such courses as Introductory Course for Library Technicians, Introduction to Cataloging and Classification, Basic Reference Service and Reference Tools, Introduction to Bibliographic Science, Law Librarianship, Automation of Library Operations, and Library Technician Seminar. Students who complete the entire program are awarded a Certificate of Accomplishment.

Classes meet one night a week for ten weeks beginning September 27. Tuition is $19 per credit. Further information and a copy of the Fall Schedule of Classes and the new 1976-78 catalog may be obtained by calling either the Training Office on ext. 6348 or USDA on (202) 447-4419.

STAFF NEWS

AWARD

Faunette S. Willis, administrative secretary in the Shared Cataloging Division, was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin by Robert R. Holmes, acting director of the Processing Department on August 27. Mrs. Willis came to the Library of Congress in 1958 as a clerk-typist in the Card Division, after working for the U.S. Navy in Arlington, Va.

In 1962, she moved to the Personnel Office, where she was an employment records clerk, and was promoted to secretary to the assistant director of personnel in 1965. She joined the Shared Cataloging Division in 1966 as secretary to the chief.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Harold R. Hooper, head, Paperwork Management Section, Central Services Division, has been named assistant chief, Central Services Division, effective August 30. He succeeds Elliott C. Finley, who was promoted to chief in January.

Mr. Hooper began his Federal service with a two-year tour of duty with the U.S. Navy. He was later employed by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. He was appointed to the Library of Congress staff in March 1955 as an administrative assistant in the Recording Laboratory, Music Division, and was promoted to the head of the Central Services Section, Office of the Secretary, in

May 1958. In November 1962, he was transferred and promoted to assistant chief, Service Division, Copyright Office. He returned to the Office of the Secretary in December 1966 as section head. In August 1969, the Office of the Secretary was renamed the Central Services Division.

Mr. Hooper was one of three staff members who received a group citation—Bobby Dove and Minos Georgarakis were the others—in the Seventh Annual Federal Government Paperwork Management Awards Program in 1971. He was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on March 30.

Mr. Hooper has been associated with the Information and Records Administration Conference Steering Committee for a number of years and is serving currently as vice chairman. He is vice president of the local chapter of the Association of Records Managers and Administrators.

Appointments: Abigail Beattie, entry editor, GS-9, Ser Rec, 1994; Nancy Browning, clerk-typist, GS-4, P&S, 2189; Carol Dawson, entry editor, GS-9, Ser Rec, 1994; Maureen Landry, library technician, GS-5, Ser Rec, 2013; Laurie Lappen, inquiries recorder, GS-7, CRS D, 1927; Mary Mogee, analyst in science policy, GS-11, CRS SPR, 1882; Gerald Nora, bill digester and reference assistant, GS-7, CRS A, 2109; Penelope Tarpley, librarian, GS-11, CRS C, 1922; Reginald Tate, warehouseman, WG-3, P&S, 2041; Margaret Wayne, preliminary cataloger, GS-6, Desc Cat, 1839.

Temporary Appointments: Michael Albin, field director, Middle East, GS-14, Ov Op, NP; Barbara Daly, reference assistant, GS-7, CRS S, 2005; Susan Gillett, legal specialist, GS-11, LL AB, NP; Elizabeth Gregory, language specialist, GS-11, FRD, 1997; Lillian Liu, senior language specialist, GS-11, FRD, 1997; George Withers, analyst, American national government, GS-7, CRS G, 2060; Patricia Young, personnel clerk typing, GS-3, Pers Place, NP.

Promotions: Sharon Butts, CRS L, to reference librarian, GS-7, CRS C, 1955; Sylvia Csiffary, Pers Place, to staff assistant to the chief, GS-9, Ord, 2012; Jacqueline Dickens, to cataloger, GS-7, DBPH, 2128; Gail Freunsch, to music specialist, GS-7, Mus, 2137; Warren Stephenson, to cataloging assistant, GS-6, DBPH, 2129; Margaret Torrey, Cop Cat, to entry editor, GS-9, NSDP, 1994; Gregory Tyler, Loan, to clerk, GS-4, CRS C, 1979; James B. Tyler, Jr., to head, MARC monograph data preparation and verification section, GS-12, MARC Ed, 1952;

Transfers: Robert Boege, MARC Ed, to bill digester and reference assistant, GS-7, CRS A, 2109; Ann Hallstein, CRS C, to executive assistant, GS-11, Proc, 1738.

Resignations: Adrian Beaulieu, P&P; Jeanette Boykins, S&R; Charlene Doyle, Cop Cat; Patricia Gress, CRS F; Patricia Jischke, CRS A; Janice Joyner, P&P; Tracey McCutcheon, S&R; Thomas McGuire, Bldgs; Elliot Marseille, CRS Ed; Marilyn Nasatir, DC; David P. Notley, Jr., Photodup; Philip Ofiesh, CRS C; Joseph Sigona, Photodup; Carol Strauss, Orien.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Joseph C. Hickerson, head of the Archive of Folk Song, is the author of "The Archive of Folk Song: Library of Congress" in a new publication, *The Folk Music Sourcebook* (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1976). Included with the article is a photograph of Robert W. Gordon, the Archive's first director (1928-1932), and a list of 132 bibliographies and other reference aids which are available from the Archive.

Virginia Haviland, head of the Children's Book Section, presented a paper at the ninth annual International Seminar on Children's Literature, held at the University of Loughborough, England, August 6-14. Miss Haviland's paper concerned the functions and services of documentation and research centers for children's literature.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The **American Red Cross Bloodmobile Unit** will visit the Library on Wednesday, September 22, from 9 a.m. to 2:45 p.m. at the Navy Yard Annex, Building 159, Room 317. Donors are requested to use the regular shuttle bus service to the Navy Yard Annex. Staff members wishing to donate blood should register with keyworkers in their respective divisions.

A "Picnic on the Plaza" will be held on September 23 at 1 p.m. to celebrate the installation of tables, benches, and planters on the Neptune Plaza on the west front of the Library of Congress Building. Balloons, popcorn, and cotton candy will be given away to the first 1,000 visitors, and music will be performed. Staff members and the public are invited.

APPENDIX I

REPORTS ON THE 30TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HUMAN SCIENCES IN ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA
Mexico City, Mexico, August 3-8, 1976

OPENING PLENARY SESSION

The highlight of the August 3 opening session of the 30th International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa in Mexico City was a welcoming address by the president of Mexico, Luis Echeverría Alvarez. President Echeverría emphasized that third-world countries must determine their own patterns of political, economic, and cultural development, free from the stultifying effects of previous colonial rule or influence. In the academic study of Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and other third-world nations, he suggested that scholarship should not be frozen within the framework of traditional European thought and approaches to human understanding. It should be based on a fundamental examination of all human cultures in terms of their separate realities, needs, and expectations.

The president of the Organizing Committee for the Congress, Graciela de la Lama, a specialist on Indic studies at El Colegio de México, the chief institutional sponsor of the Congress, also addressed the plenary session. Dr. de la Lama emphasized the need to provide a Latin American perspective to the study of Asia and North Africa. Noting that the first historical contact between the Americas and Asia was established by Legazpi y Urdaneta in 1504, she observed that the 30th Congress, the first ever to be held in Latin America, would provide the opportunity for numerous panelists to give special attention the long history of this relationship. Later, at a reception and exhibition of 16th- to 18th-century books on Asia at the Biblioteca Nacional, the library's director, Ernesto de la Toure Villar, presided over a wreath-laying ceremony at the burial vault of Urdaneta which is located in the national library, formerly an Augustinian monastery.

Formerly known as the International Congress of Orientalists (1873-1973), the 30th International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa attracted over 1,500 scholars from 70 countries. Some 304 panels were organized for the presentation of scholarly papers in a wide variety of ancient and modern disciplines. Of special interest to librarians were four library seminars sponsored by the International Association of Orientalist Librarians (IAOL), which is affiliated with the Congress. The seminars were organized jointly by G. E. Marrison, keeper, Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books, British Library, and the president of IAOL, J. D. Pearson, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. This report concerns chiefly those library seminars and the membership meeting of the IAOL. [*Warren Tsuneishi*]

LATIN AMERICA AND ASIAN COLLECTIONS

Ario Garza Mercado, director of El Colegio de México Library, chaired the first of the seminars devoted primarily to reports on Asian collections in Latin America. The first paper, presented by Tarcisio García Díaz, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, a historian, was entitled "Colecciones asiáticas de la Biblioteca Nacional de México." According to Professor García, the collections comprise primarily European language works of the 16th to 18th centuries treating of Asia, as well as archival materials relating to the activities of the Dominican, Franciscan, Jesuit, and Augustinian orders in Asia, especially in the Philippines, during the same period. Professor García has completed the compilation of a guide to the collections entitled Guía para los fondos orientales de Filipinas, Chine y Japon, to be published shortly by the National Library of Mexico.

Surya Peniche de Sánchez MacGregor of the Centro de Estudios Sociales of Económicos del Tercer Mundo, described plans for the Documentation Center now being developed by the Center for Social and Economic Studies of the Third-World in Mexico City. The Documentation Center, which will concentrate on economic development documents, will cooperate with similar centers in other countries where, according to the speaker, "lack of information precisely defines the problems of third-world countries" seeking to develop economically and politically.

José Thiago Cintra's paper on "Colecciones asiáticas de El Colegio de México" was summarized in his absence by the chairman. He noted that the collection, the major one devoted to Asia and Africa in Latin America, comprises some 14,000 books, of which some 2,700 are in the languages of Asia,

primarily Japanese and Chinese, with lesser holdings in Arabic, Sanskrit, and Hindi.

Dr. Marrison presented the final report, on the recent Worldwide Seminar of the International Federation of Library Associations in Seoul, Korea, on May 31 through June 5 [see the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* for July 30, pp. 445-448].

[*Warren Tsuneishi*]

APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS TO ASIAN LIBRARIANSHIP

On Wednesday, August 4, four panelists presented papers on computer applications to Asian library materials. The panel was chaired by Louis A. Jacob, head, Southern Asia Section, Library of Congress.

Complementary papers by Carl Leban, University of Kansas, and Nelson Chou, Rutgers University, discussed problems and principles of constructing computer-usable representations of Chinese and Japanese logographs. As Dr. Leban noted, "the excitement of new efforts [in this field] will keep us all on edge for years to come." Dr. Chou's contribution, entitled "The Chinese Language and Information Processing," emphasized the use of non-substantive phrases as determinants of the "parts-of-speech" roles of substantive phrases. Professor Leban discussed new methods of keyboarding character languages in a paper entitled "Breaking the Logographic Barrier in Automating the East Asian Library."

In the second half of this double session, R. S. Karni, Instituut voor Taal- land- en Volkenkunde, University of Leiden, addressed the topic "From Printed Catalogue to Data Base: Creating an Inexpensive Data Base for Third-World Studies in the Social Sciences and Humanities (mainly Indonesia and the Caribbean Area)." Illustrating his lecture with slides, Dr. Karni described the computerized information-control system in operation at the Instituut.

Sumiye Konoshima of the East-West Communication Institute, East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, discussed "Computers in Information Services for Development Programs in Asia." She surveyed systems already in existence or planned, with special emphasis on the use and cost of such systems for exchange of information, and reviewed programs for development, their problems and achievements.

[*Louis A. Jacob*]

COLLECTIONS AND PUBLISHING IN ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

Six papers were presented in this seminar chaired by Warren Tsuneishi of the Library of Congress. G. Raymond Nunn of the University of Hawaii, the first speaker, in his paper on "Southeast Asian Periodicals: Some Characteristics of Publication and Distribution to Libraries," stated that he had identified some 26,000 different titles in approximately 100,000 library locations in Southeast Asia and the West in compiling his Southeast Asian Periodicals: An International Union List, soon to be published. One of his findings was the identification of the United States as the principal country with unique files of such periodicals.

Georges Jidkoff presented the second paper entitled "Le Centre de Documentation Chine de l'École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris." He described its activities since its establishment in 1956 as a research resource for the study of modern China. S. Szyszman's paper on "Les collections de manuscrits réunies par A. Firkowicz: une importante source pour les études orientalistes" was delivered in his absence by his colleague on the faculty of the University of Paris, Dr. Bacque-Gammont. The study described an important collection of Near East manuscripts of the 8th through the 19th centuries collected by Abraham Firkowicz (1787-1874) and located in the Saltykovshchedrin State Library in Leningrad. They include biblical texts and manuscripts important in the philological and linguistic study of Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, Persian, and Turkish.

The seminar concluded with three studies relating to Chinese publications. The first, by Tze-chung Li, Rosary College, River Forest, Ill., and former director of the National Central Library, Republic of China, presented a quantitative and qualitative analysis of "Book Publishing in Taiwan." Professor Li's analysis showed that some 3,251 trade, institutional, and government publications were published in 1975. A similar analysis of "Present-Day Publishing in Hong Kong" by Kan Lai-bing, University Librarian, Chinese University of Hong Kong, covered government, scholarly or academic, religious, commercial, and periodical and newspaper publishing in the Crown Colony. The paper was read by P. K. Yu, director, Association of Research Libraries, Center for Chinese Research Materials, in Dr. Kan's absence.

The concluding paper, by Michael Streffer, East Asian Department of the West Berlin State Library, analyzed "Book Design in the People's Republic of China." Dr. Streffer's analysis covered not only book producing techniques since the beginning of printing in the 10th century, but also provided insights into

the social organization of book production in contemporary China, and aesthetic considerations in the design of typefaces. [*Warren Tsuneishi*]

REGIONAL AND INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

An abstract of Michael W. Albin's paper describing the organization and aims of the U.S. Middle East Library Association (MELA) was read by Professor Nunn acting as chairman of the interlibrary cooperation seminar. Mr. Albin, Middle East librarian at the University of Texas and currently president of MELA, described the association's origins in a group of specialist librarians working in the Middle East Studies Association of North America to develop cooperative programs of acquisitions and bibliographic controls.

Eloise Van Niel of the University of Hawaii library then presented a study of "Information Institutions in Malaysia," which examined educational institutions, the mass media, publishing, and libraries. The speaker concluded that government policy pervades all information institutions in Malaysia, and that priorities in development of libraries, bibliographic controls, and so on, reflect that of the government.

The final paper in the session and in the library seminars was that delivered by Hwa-Wei Lee, associate director, Colorado State University Libraries, and formerly director of the Asian Institute of Technology Library in Bangkok, Thailand. Dr. Lee's paper, on "Cooperative Regional Bibliographic Projects in Southeast Asia," examined six projects: The Regional Microfilm Clearinghouse, the compilation of a Master list of Southeast Asian Microforms, the ISDS Regional Center for Southeast Asia, the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Center (AMIC), the Asian Information Center for Geotechnical Engineering, the Agricultural Information Bank for Asia, and the Clearing House for Social Development in Asia. (In subsequent discussion, it was observed that AMIC was now defunct.) Dr. Lee stated that Southeast Asian countries have been encouraged in recent years to participate also in such international information systems as DEVSIS (Development Sciences Information System) by providing bibliographic information on their own countries in standard format. [*Warren Tsuneishi*]

PLENARY SESSION

The plenary session of the International Association of Orientalist Librarians (IAOL) was convened on Friday morning, August 6, secretary-treasurer Geoffrey Marrison presiding and Louis Jacob, head, Southern Asia Section, Library of Congress, acting as recorder.

Dr. Marrison read a message from retiring IAOL President James D. Pearson, who was unable to be present. The meeting then discussed changes in the dues structure, possible affiliation with the International Federation of Library Associations, proposed revisions of the constitution, means of expanding the membership of the association, and other matters. It also elected new officers; these are president, G. Raymond Nunn, University of Hawaii; secretary-treasurer, Bronwen Solyam, University of Hawaii; and editor of the *Newsletter* (now to be retitled the *Bulletin*) of the IAOL, Geoffrey Marrison, British Library. [*Louis A. Jacob*]

FINAL PLENARY SESSION

On Sunday, August 8, ICHSANA President de la Lama presided over the closing ceremonies for the 30th Congress. The session was also addressed, among others, by the secretary-general of the Congress, Jorge Alberto Lozoya, and Juan Diaz Lewis, representing UNESCO.

Resolutions affirmed by the Congress included further encouragement of the study of Asia and North Africa in Latin America and the establishment of several new committees to improve communications among scholars and to encourage the publication of lists, dictionaries, and indexes particularly in the fields of Sanskrit, Pali, and classical studies. The Congress also resolved that the purpose of its convention is to promote free discussion among all interested scholars and, therefore, that the host country should invite all prospective participants, regardless of national origin. [*Ranjan Borra*]

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APPENDIX II

CONTINUING REPORTS ON THE CENTENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Chicago, Ill., July 18-24, 1976

REFERENCE AND ADULT SERVICES DIVISION

A panel discussion on the English version of the 3rd edition of the *Great Soviet Encyclopedia* highlighted the Reference and Adult Services Division membership meeting on Tuesday morning, July 20. During a brief business meeting, the new RASD officers were introduced, the Isadore Gilbert Mudge Citation was awarded to the late John Neal Waddell, and it was announced that the Dartmouth Medal was not awarded for 1976. Robert McClarren, president of RASD and system director of the North Suburban Library System in Wheeling, Ill., then introduced the four panelists and served as moderator of the program.

The first speaker, Jean Paradise, vice president of Macmillan Educational Corp. and the group editorial director for the project, gave a brief historical sketch of the events leading up to Macmillan's involvement in the GSE project. She also commented on the tremendous problems of language, logistics, and editing inherent in such an undertaking.

Andrew Smith, the second speaker and the associate editor for GSE, focused in on the problems peculiar to the translation and alphabetic arrangement of information from two such divergent languages as Russian and English.

The third member of the panel was Lawrence H. Miller, head of the Special Languages Department of the University of Illinois Library in Urbana, Ill., who gave the librarian's view. Commenting on the loss of scholarly detail and the lack of cross-references and original photographs, he felt that the English version was watered down from the original *Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Ensiklopedia* and that some of the changes in the arrangement of both words and articles was unnecessary.

Summing up the project in a more philosophical vein, the fourth and final panelist, William D. Halsey, vice president of Macmillan, Inc., and president and director of Macmillan Educational Corp., explained the two basic reasons why Macmillan had undertaken such a project: First, the right to "publish freely and for the record" and, second, in the spirit of detente, "so that the greatest amount of people can have the greatest amount of knowledge." [*Janet Hays*]

RASD BUSINESS REFERENCE SERVICES COMMITTEE

Three different bibliographic data base systems from Lockheed Information Services, Systems Development Corporation, and the New York Times, were discussed at concurrent meetings of the Reference and Adult Services Division Business Reference Services Committee on Wednesday afternoon, July 21. The purpose of these separate sessions was to facilitate an informal exchange of ideas between current and prospective users of the three services, leading towards a more formalized presentation on data base use for business reference at next year's ALA conference.

Group 1 on the Lockheed system was chaired by Richard King, chairman of the Business Reference Services Committee, Group 2 on the SDC system by Charles J. Popovich and Raita Vilnins, and Group 3 on the New York Times Infobank by Oliver J. DeLaney and Emelie Shroder, all members of the committee. Each group was made up of many more prospective than actual users, and the points made during the discussions in each group were very similar and fell into the following general areas:

(1) Costs. What were the actual start-up and operating costs? How did the libraries resolve the fee versus free dilemma? How were fee structures established? How was the library affected by the trade-offs in service? (2) Orientation and Training. How were the users acquainted with the service and the librarians trained on each of the various systems? (3) Adequacy of the systems for business reference. Was the indexing and content of the different systems appropriate for the business reference librarian? Many of those attending the sessions were not business librarians, but everyone felt that all the sessions were very helpful in the exchange of ideas on such a basic level.

[*Janet Hays*]

RBMS MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS COMMITTEE

The Manuscript Collections Committee of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of ACRL held its program meeting Monday morning, July 19. In his opening remarks, the chairman, Clyde C. Walton,

Northern Illinois University Libraries, explained that the program's theme, Stealing the American Heritage: The Theft of Manuscripts from Libraries and Archives, was chosen because little is publicly known or understood about the extent of victimization of institutions in this respect.

The first speaker, William J. Riley, General Investigative Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, approached the theme from the point of view of law enforcement agencies. The first factor in archival security, he explained, is prevention, which includes not only the more obvious measures such as an alert staff, adequate and watchful guards, cameras, access logs and identification requirements for readers, but also the maintenance of a reliable catalog of historical materials, with more limited access to the materials where proper cataloging has not been possible. Regular inventorying of important items is urged, as well as the maintenance of access logs for a very long time, a step which can be of help in the recovery and identification of material and the prosecution of suspects.

Mr. Riley urged cooperation with the local police in case of a loss and outlined the types of cases in which the FBI has jurisdiction. When the stolen material is recovered, an archival expert must identify it to provide evidence for a court of law. Because of the limited market for valuable historical materials, prompt dissemination of information is very important. This also enables other institutions with like items to check their collections to see if they too have been victimized. Mr. Riley summed up his address by stating that the law enforcement agencies can do their job as long as they have the active cooperation of the archivists in constant vigilance, the knowledge of their items, and prompt reporting.

The second speaker, Alex Ladenson, recently retired librarian of Chicago Public Library and now legal advisor to the Archival Security Program of the Society of American Archivists, explained various laws relating to library and archival security. In the laws on the books of most states the mutilation or destruction of library materials or the failure to return materials after the end of the loan period are considered misdemeanors, and theft in most states is covered by general provisions of the criminal code, with the difference between a misdemeanor and a felony based on monetary value. In 1975, the state of Virginia enacted a unique provision, patterned after the shoplifting legislation passed in 44 states in recent years, which makes the wilful concealment of library property, while a person is still on the premises, prima facie evidence of intent to commit larceny and protects the library or its employees against liability for charges of false arrest or slander, if there was probable cause to believe the person had such intent. This affords to librarians and archivists the same legal protection given to merchants in the cases of suspected shoplifting. Mr. Ladenson recommends that the Virginia law and the other 43 shoplifting statutes be studied; that the penalty for mutilation and failure to return should be stiffened; that jurisdictions should allow for the use of copies of documents as legal records, thereby protecting the originals; that all thefts of manuscripts and public records be treated as felonies, inasmuch as the monetary value of such materials is not readily determined; and that the stealing of library materials become a separate crime and acquire public recognition, perhaps as "library-lifting."

The Archival Security Program of the Society of American Archivists was next described by Tim Walch, associate director of the program. He spoke briefly on security in the reading room and described various measures that many repositories enforce, such as providing lockers so that briefcases will not be taken into the reading room, identification photos retained with the call slips until return of material, the issuing of only one box at a time, and so forth. But he pointed out that no matter how good the security system is, it can be penetrated, and that the archivist can do a great deal in assisting the investigation of theft and in the identification of recovered materials. Without ownership indicia on the document, sometimes the only evidence that the document actually belonged to a certain repository is in the photostat records which show that a photocopy had been supplied to a third party by the institution prior to its theft.

The Archival Security Program of SAA was initiated early in 1975 and encompasses four proposed areas of activity: the maintenance of a national register of lost or stolen materials, publication of a newsletter to report thefts, a security consultant service, and the publication of a security manual designed for smaller institutions. The national register is designed primarily for manuscript material and is open without charge to all institutions, collectors, and dealers, not just to members of SAA. It is designed to register manuscripts missing for no more than 20 years. The newsletter, designed to be issued bimonthly, will report thefts, descriptions of materials, and the status of recoveries and prosecutions. It should be a useful tool for the education of archivists

and librarians in security and it encourages open publicity concerning losses. The national register is maintained in the SAA office in Chicago, and written reports or inquiries should be addressed to the Society of American Archivists, Box 8198, University of Chicago at Chicago Circle, Chicago, Ill. 60680. The telephone number is (312) 996-3370.

An active question-and-answer period followed the formal program. [*Shirley B. Lebo*]

ACRL RBMS

The Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of ACRL held its program meeting on Sunday afternoon, July 18. Ann Bowden, associate editor of the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America and chairman of the section, presided. The program, with its theme of The Development of Ethnic Collections of Rare Books and Manuscripts, was devoted to an exploration of two of the ethnic facets of our American heritage, the black and the Mexican-American.

Edwin Wolf, II, librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia, whose address was entitled "Black is Golden, or a New World of Books," began with a review of the books relating to blacks appearing on the existing lists of significant books, such as the "Grolier 100" and "Printing and the Mind of Man." These traditional lists contain only a few titles of peripheral black interest, either anthropological items, those concerning the opening of Africa, or anti-slavery pieces, all written by white authors from a white point of view. With a disavowal that he had any attention or promulgating a "Wolf 100," he reviewed, with bibliographical care and considerable style, his own selection of rare and significant items of black Americana, interspersed with brief gems of black history. His selections included anti-slavery materials, slave naratives, poetry and literature, and books relating to crime (usually gallows "confessions") and slave revolts. Mr. Wolf's entire address will be published in a future issue of *AB Bookman's Weekly* and should provide a choice bibliographical guide to significant and early items of black Americana.

The second speaker on the program was Nettie Lee Benson, librarian of the Latin American Collection of the University of Texas, whose address was entitled "In Pursuit of Unrecognized Treasures." The unrecognized treasures of which Miss Benson has been in pursuit for many years are the books, manuscripts, archives, newspapers, and so on relating to the Mexican-American and his heritage. Items unrecognized as significant when they are readily available become very difficult to locate in later years, and only in the last two decades has there been a demand for Mexican-American materials. The reprint publishers are making available the quickly identifiable titles, but these are not the most significant nor the rarest, but only those which are listed in existing bibliographies and available in the larger libraries. What the scholar needs are the spontaneous materials arising out of events at the time. After nonrecognition of these materials for so long a time, the search for them is complicated by lack of knowledge of titles and location of sources.

The work of historians such as H. H. Bancroft and H. E. Bolton in the area of U.S. or Mexican history resulted in the preservation of much material of interest to the Mexican-American, and scholars have been responsible for a great deal of identification and preservation, particularly in the archival field. Their efforts in identification and preservation, however, which are purely from the Anglo or Mexican point of view, have not fully met the needs of the Mexican-American scholar, who is in search of materials relating to the Mexican-American experience, his family and his culture. The speaker pointed out that these materials, as yet unrecognized, will be found both in the United States and in Mexico in the municipal records, the parish archives, and family and business records. She noted two important gifts to the University of Texas, the archive of a Spanish-American theatrical troupe which travelled throughout the Southwest and an archive of recordings of folk songs.

Miss Benson's address, which was filled with interesting tales of her 25-year search for unrecorded treasures, will also be published in a future issue of *AB Bookman's Weekly*. [*Shirley B. Lebo*]

OLPR ADVISORY COMMITTEE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY SUBCOMMITTEE

Although the first scheduled meeting was cancelled, this subcommittee of the ALA office for Library Personnel Resources Advisory Committee met Wednesday, July 21, with Sydney Pierce, Emory University, presiding.

For the closed part of the meeting, the evaluating teams reported on problems encountered while applying the checklist to review the affirmative action plans submitted to date by complying libraries. It was the consensus that if further information from the library were needed, the request should come through OLPR staff; the review team should not contact the library directly.

Barry Sullivan of the ALA staff briefly summarized

recent Supreme Court decisions which may have impact on equal employment in libraries. In one case involving the requirement of U.S. citizenship for Federal employment, the Court ruled that the Government may not have to require citizenship. Another case concerned a private employer who refused employment to aliens in a shop where all other employees were citizens; here the Court ruled that there was no law to protect the alien in this situation. In the third case, the Civil Service Commission denied a civil service exam to a group of non-citizens. Here the Court ruled that since the Commission does not have authority over immigration and since the Commission in this case could not show a relationship between citizenship and employment, the Commission could not deny the foreign nationals permission to take the exam. Also, the Supreme Court overturned the 1974 amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act that would extend the act to public employment. Mr. Sullivan is hopeful that a future edition of *American Libraries* will carry an article on these decisions and their meaning for equal employment opportunity and affirmative action.

Larry Volin of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped reviewed a proposed regulation for Department of Health, Education, and Welfare programs involving employment and training of the handicapped which may spread to other Federal agencies.

In brief review the latter half of the meeting proceeded as follows: Sara Knapp, State University of New York at Albany, and Mr. Volin volunteered to work with the Health and Rehabilitative Library Services Division on planning a program based on libraries and the handicapped with a special section on affirmative action in library employment. This committee requests that it be notified of those programs planned for ALA conferences which touch on affirmative action and equal employment opportunity. Also, caucus and task force groups will be contacted and asked to provide similar information to the committee. Committee support was given to a resolution going before Council on library education to meet the needs of Spanish-speaking people. It was agreed that the committee should encourage awareness of and financial support of the Minority and Clift Scholarships through checkoff spaces on membership forms.

Among visitors present at the open session was Henry W. Garland, Baldwin Park (Calif.) Public Schools, and the author of the article "The M.L.S. Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity, and Equivalency" (*California Librarian*, October 1975). He reviewed with the committee the problem involving the requirment of the M.L.S. for professional employment. It was agreed that the committee would communicate his concern to the OLPR Advisory Committee.

Midwinter conference plans include two meetings with a possible third informal one for briefing new members of the committee on the committee's duties and responsibilities. The three vacancies shall be filled by that time.

The committee members present at this meeting included: Sydney Pierce, chairman; Barbara Brown, Washington and Lee University Library; Elizabeth Dickinson, Hennepin County Library; Sara Knapp; Agnes Griffin, Tucson Public Library; Marilyn Houseman, Rio Hondo College Library; Janet Suzuki, Chicago Public Library; James Wright, Phyllis Wheatley Community Library; Larry Volin; and Patricia Hines, Library of Congress. Barry Simon serves as staff liaison, Office for Library Personnel Resources. [*Patricia S. Hines*]

ACRL COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION

The speaker at the luncheon meeting of the section on July 18, Robert Theobald, concentrated on his perspectives both as an author and as an activist in developing alternative information and education systems. As an author, he is concerned about the psychological breakdown resulting from an individual's inability to understand or manage the barrage of information he is getting about the world. The speaker feels what is currently needed are generalists who can "think the world together again." Library of Congress and Dewey classification systems, however, cannot cope with such interdisciplinary volumes, and thus libraries devalue general works by misclassifying them.

In addition, this era of tight budgets gives librarians a great power over what is published–that is, if librarians won't buy it, publishers can't afford to market it. Mr. Theobald made a plea to librarians not to make their cutbacks totally in the area of alternative literature, like his magazine *Futures Conditional.* If librarians choose only the very safest, conventional materials, what will be available to readers and students will be the kind of verbiage created by instructors publishing in order to avoid perishing!

Finally, Mr. Theobald expressed the hope he places in community education as an alternative to traditional educational systems. He believes the thrust of

education must be to teach the art of "bounding," or integrating knowledge, as opposed to teaching specific disparate pieces of knowledge. While Mr. Theobald believes community education is doing this, its proponents must realize it and fight for its perpetuation. [*Susan Tarr*]

PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The PLA Interlibrary Cooperation Committee presented this program on multitype library cooperatives (MLC) on July 22. The first speaker was Roderick Swartz, Washington State Library, Olympia, who spoke on user needs in the MLC. Mr. Swartz characterized the MLC as including both electronic and administrative networking, with improved access to the growing body of library material. Further, he distinguished between two concepts: the information demand and the information need of the user. The demand is articulated; the need is not. The study of the nonarticulated need is yet in its infancy.

Mr. Swartz emphasized the importance of distinguishing among groups making demands on a library. Some groups know how to get what they want from a library; others do not. Those who can get their demands filled fall into the category of the information rich although they may not be sophisticated in the use of a library. This lack of sophistication ranges from the inability to use abstracting and indexing services to the perception of librarians as housekeepers or managers.

More and better traditional library service is not enough. The three most important factors in meeting information demands and needs are the time or accessibility factor, the usability of format, and the amount of information. The most important tool of the future for librarians is telecommunications, which will enhance the time factor in delivering information. Librarians should no longer place so much emphasis on the completeness of data, but should direct their attention to the usability of data in the right amount.

In conclusion, Mr. Swartz stated that it is very important for libraries to understand the potential user, to strengthen the user-professional relationship, to improve information demand analysis, and to explain the role of the library to the user. The user will be cheated if the local library does not examine itself in these terms before moving into a cooperative.

The second speaker was Sylvia Faibisoff, Graduate School of Library Science, Univeristy of Illinois, Urbana, who addressed herself to the planning, governing, and funding of the MLC. Her main point on the topic of planning was that there were four essentials–formal parameters, communication, bidirectional technology, and a directory of the participants (their collections and special features). Cooperatives can be formed on the basis of purpose and function (such as creating a union list of serials or facilitating interlibrary loan) and on the basis of geographic, demographic, or social conditions.

In terms of governance, Miss Faibisoff reported that most states now have enabling legislation to support the MLC. Funding for cooperatives is usually through the following sources–individual membership fees for participating libraries, service charges to users, Federal funds, grants and foundations, and voluntary staff (an invisible source).

After the two presentations, the audience broke into groups to attend four panel sessions on Perspectives of Urban/Rural Cooperatives, Special Problems by Types of Libraries, Services by Multitype Library Cooperatives, and Relationships of Multitype Cooperatives to State, Regional, and Federal Agencies. The meeting was concluded with a wrap-up session. [*Judy Schmidt*]

INAUGURAL BANQUET

With a grand march of present officers and past presidents, an illuminated parade of baked Alaskas, music, dancing until midnight, and a general aura of enthusiasm, the American Library Association stepped into its second century at the inaugural banquet in the Grand Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel on July 23, the last night of its 1976 centennial conference.

Following introduction of the head table guests, past president Edward G. Holley, presiding officer, presented Gwendolyn Brooks, Pulitzer prize winning poet. Miss Brooks, who is a Library of Congress honorary consultant in American letters, read the poem "Other Music," written for the occasion. The last lines were addressed to Clara Stanton Jones, ALA's incoming president:

> Clara,
> your name is Change, and you will tell us
> as well as you need to tell us
> what the Books of the Ages tell us–
> that nothing can sit still.

Of the 19 women and 70 men who have served ALA as president in the first hundred years of its existence, 17.1 percent were present at the banquet, according to Kenneth G. Swanson, head librarian of

the Indian Trails Public Library District, Wheeling, Ill., whose tribute to these hardy souls took the form of a brief review of the highlights of their administrations.

"Rosie was riveting and the nation was singing 'Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition' " when Keyes Metcalf took office in 1942. He was faced with the task, on the one hand, of persuading Congress to keep the public informed about government war activities and, on the other, of emphasizing ways for libraries to make the most of their few dollars.

Clarence "Skip" Graham, "the first candidate by petition to win the presidency," took office in 1950. He chose the theme, The Heritage of the U.S.A. in Times of Crisis. Among the crises on the national front were the Korean police action and Sen. Joseph McCarthy and on the ALA front, not only a new Public Libraries Division incorporating library extension and trustees but also a new dues scale, "higher, of course," Mr. Swanson remarked.

L. Quincy Mumford, 1954-55, launched the effort to reorganize ALA "along lines suggested by a team of management consultants," the first time that outside experts had been employed for such a purpose. He also encouraged librarians to involve themselves in community activities.

"Emerson Greenaway," the speaker continued, "took office in 1958. It was one of those years of our innocence, when the post office banned *Lady Chatterley's Lover."* During Mr. Greenaway's administration, ALA inaugurated a series of television and radio reading programs for children, enlarged its role in seeking legislative support, and launched a project designed to further understanding of Asia among young people.

Frances Landers Spain, who presided over the association for the 1960-61 period, faced a multiplicity of issues with "quiet determination": segregation in libraries and in the library profession, automation, shortage of trained personnel, dissatisfaction over library administration, ALA's budget problems and the accompanying battle over dues, and the broadening of the Library Bill of Rights.

James Bryan's term, 1962-63, saw the dedication of the new ALA headquarters building, the proscription by ALA of meetings in segregated cities or hotels, and the Conference Within a Conference.

Edwin Castagna's national inventory of library needs in 1964-65 showed money to be so high on the list that his theme, Books Are Basic, became Bucks Are Basic in the minds of the irreverent. With social consciousness, intellectual freedom, and library staffing problems also paramount issues, he could say with feeling at the end of his year: "The ALA President is like a bus driver. . . . He has certain minor prerogatives and can speed up or slow down within limits. But he has a lot of back seat drivers."

Robert Vosper, president during 1965-66, was an internationally known bookman who was devoted to his morning swim. He also, it was said, always wore his Phi Beta Kappa key. In fact, Mr. Swanson revealed, it was widely suspected that he wore it while swimming. Evidently he spent some time out of the swimming pool, however, for during his term ALA moved for increased Federal support of libraries, called for a national library commission, and created an Information Science and Automation Division. "The cause of the profession was advanced," the speaker reported, and standards for public library systems and service to the blind and physically handicapped were completed.

Mary Gaver, president in 1966-67, gave personnel needs–staffing shortages, inadequate salaries and education, and lack of job definitions–such energetic attention that she was known to telephone ALA colleagues at 4:30 a.m. The conference in San Francisco that year was marked by the picketing of a controversial speaker and a fire during the inaugural banquet, a prelude, perhaps, to the explosive conferences to follow.

In Atlantic City in 1968-69, young librarians and "others not so young," according to Mr. Swanson, claimed a "new constituency" and pushed for "a new role for librarians in a turbulent society." Roger McDonough presided over this tumultuous conference, centered on the theme Libraries to the People.

William Dix, who followed Mr. McDonough, met dissension head-on and appointed the "Dix Mix," a 12-member committee "to re-examine ALA programs and objectives." His prescription for the split between conservatives and activists was "a combination of imagination and restraint." His year ended with members voting for the association to take positions on controversial issues.

Lillian Bradshaw, "a hard-headed realist," who took over the chair for 1970-71, not only chose Response to a Restive World as the conference theme but also faced a restive membership. That year the association took a stand against the war in Vietnam, "adopted a policy of confidentiality of library records," and "voted to encourage recruitment, employment, and advancement of minorities at all levels of library service."

During Keith Dom's administation in the following

year, one of the "toughest" budgets in years was adopted, "publishers were urged to use recycled paper," librarians to provide better service to Chicanos, and the association to avoid affiliations with those "who violated ALA policies on human relations and social justice."

During Jean Lowrie's 1973-74 term, "the ALA deficit was cut 50 percent, publishing services were strengthened, a joint marketing structure with the Smithsonian Institution was launched, the association helped libraries develop affirmative action plans, and relationships with governmental bodies were improved. Called upon to resolve a tie vote in Council on sexist terminology in ALA publications, President Lowrie declared: "The chairman votes No."

Edward Holley, during his presidency, 1974-75, concentrated on the association's internal problems. "For the first time in five years," Swanson said, "there would be no withdrawal from endowments to support the 1976-77 budget." When he turned over the gavel at the end of his term, Holley said: "It has been my lot to be more of a nuts and bolts president than an inspirational one, but that . . . was where ALA had a need."

Concluding his presidential summary, Mr. Swanson remarked: "We hope it won't be too alarming to the first president of the second century to know that the first president of the first century served in that post for nine years."

Clara Jones's inaugural address, "The First Step into ALA's Second Century," looked backward as well as forward. She reminded her listeners that participants at the first University of Chicago Graduate Library School conference some 30 years earlier had been told that "the library is part of society as a whole and does not exist in any sense in a vacuum, nor does it pursue its own course isolated from the happenings around it." The statement, she said, "is a cardinal principle of all library service." Her "reading" of the ALA membership mood indicates to her a wish to " 'center down' to the realities of our professional obligations–to stretch out further into the unused portions of our capabilities." She attaches to this mood a "readiness within our Association to confront our knotty problems." She urged her listeners not to take either ALA or the continued existence of libraries for granted but to be prepared always to meet new challenges. She recalled Melvil Dewey's optimism at the creation of ALA in 1876. At the association's anniversary a half-century later, he had declared that a librarian's role was "to give the public in the quickest and cheapest way information, inspiration, and recreation." He was anticipating, Mrs. Jones declared, the growth and development of library service in many areas–not necessarily foreseen at that time. She believes that there is every reason to expect that librarians and the ALA "will think and understand their way into the new chapter ahead, rather than drift and trail." She warned that librarians must be aware of the value of their contributions "in the delicate and desperate balance in today's world."

"As we go forward now," she said, "it is extremely important to gain more conscious public recognition of the magnitude of libraries and library work. . . . Without libraries, civilization as we know it would perish. This is a bold claim, but the evidence is there. If the power of these words is to be usefully applied, libraries must fully recognize their own worth relative to this truth . . . ." She told the audience that when she was leaving home to go to college, she visited her grandfather, a "gentle family patriarch, born a slave," who said to her: "Wherever you are, I want you always to remember who you are." Mrs. Jones concluded, "As life unfolds to us, this universal charge becomes a never-ending quest of discovery."

[*Sarah L. Wallace*]

AWARDS

Barbara Ringer, Frances Neel Cheney, and Helen Honig Meyer were presented the Women's National Book Association's Constance Lindsay Skinner Award in ceremonies at the Illinois Athletic Club on July 17. The award has been made annually since 1940 by vote of all WNBA members to a "living American bookwoman who has made an enduring and unique contribution to the world of books and to the larger society through books." Mary Virginia Gaver, WNBA president, explained that because this year's vote had ended in a three-way tie, the association had a unique opportunity of presenting the award to three women. Previous recipients have included Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Elizabeth Gray Vining, Pearl Buck, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Rachel Carson.

In his tribute to Barbara Ringer, Register of Copyrights, Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh, noted that she had flown directly to Chicago from Moscow where she had chaired an international copyright meeting and that she had made many significant contributions not only to the promotion of international copyright protection but to the implementation and interpretation of U.S. copyright law. It is, said Mr. Welsh, largely through her efforts that the first general revision of the copyright law since 1909,

taking into account the many technological changes that have occurred in the information industry in the interim, has reached its final stages. Mr. Welsh also read a personal congratulatory note from Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin praising the Register's qualities of leadership and accomplishments.

In accepting the award, Barbara Ringer emphasized that she was not an author, publisher, or librarian in the true sense, but a lawyer and bureaucrat representative of thousands of American professional women (including her own mother) whose largely unused and unrecognized talents might have saved us all from the follies and excesses of the recent past had they been properly employed.

Frances Neel Cheney, an employee of the Library of Congress Poetry Office and General Reference and Bibliography Division from 1943 to 1945, was introduced by James Humphry, III of the H. W. Wilson Foundation, who recognized her many contributions to education for librarianship and her authoritative and witty writings on reference books.

In his tribute to Helen Honig Meyer, Herbert B. Fried of Charles Levy Circulating Company noted that Mrs. Meyer had met men on their own grounds in the rough and tumble arena of publishing to become chief executive officer of the Dell Publishing Co. One of the few top women in any major corporation, Mrs. Meyer has been described by the *New York Times* as "the only utterly self-made woman who is the operating head of a major national communications concern." [*Robert D. Stevens*]

Virginia Haviland, head of the Children's Book Section, Library of Congress General Reference and Bibliography Division, was presented the Grolier Foundation Award on July 23 during the Inaugural Banquet.

This annual award consists of $1,000 and a citation of achievement for unusual contribution to the stimulation and guidance of children's reading. The citation presented to Miss Haviland includes the following tribute: "under her guidance the Children's Book Section of the Library of Congress was formed . . . and has become a major international resource for librarians, publishers, authors, illustrators, and scholars. As head of the Children's Book Section Virginia Haviland has worked for the recognition of children's literature as a scholarly resource. . . . Both nationally and internationally librarians have profited from her leadership. To the American Library Association Virginia Haviland has given her time and expertise as an active member of the Children's Services Division, chairing many committees and serving as its president, 1954-55. . . . By encouraging American publishers to translate and publish outstanding foreign children's books Virginia Haviland has helped countless children learn that ours is not a self contained society. . . ."

AD HOC COMMITTEE OF PERSONNEL OFFICERS OF LARGE ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

This committee met on July 19 with Suanne Meuhlner, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presiding. The topics of discussion centered around peer review and faculty and academic status for academic librarians. The peer review system discussed suggested promotion boards for promotion in rank. The problems of peer review in relation to the supervisory recommendation and the university's or college's method of promotion were thoroughly discussed with no immediate solutions apparent. The majority of the time devoted to the meeting was spent on faculty status for librarians. Various facets, such as need for justification in attaining tenure and promotion and the element of publishing vis-a-vis the librarian's traditional role, were aired.

[*Glen A. Zimmerman*]

FLIRT/GODORT

The second session of the FLIRT/GODORT meeting on Dynamics of Federal Information: A Bicentennial Update was held on Monday afternoon, July 19, with Robert Lane of FLIRT presiding and GODORT president Anthony Miele as the moderator. Presentations were made by four representatives of Federal information agencies.

Hubert Sauter, administrator of the Denfense Documentation Center, reviewed the 31-year history of the center starting with the considerable effort of the military at the close of World War II to uncover research and development records left behind by German forces. He went on to explain continued efforts to collect other types of records, to provide services and products. and to get involved in automation including the interactive access to data banks by area users with operations of this type now set up in Los Angeles and Boston. Mr. Sauter stated that future plans are complicated by problems. Basically, there is no central responsibility in the Federal government for standardization in automation, machine-readable tape, microfilming, and so on, and there are economic pressures. He saw a trend toward closer relationships with others in the research and development field.

Peter Orbach, deputy director of the National Technical Information Service, briefly traced the his-

tory of that organization and described present services and future plans. He stated that the primary business of NTIS is to announce and sell Government technical reports but he pointed out that there is a shift in the promotion of services to include data programs and seminars. The clientele has also changed to include more than libraries. Forty percent of their clientele are business and industrial firms. Mr. Orbach explained two newer aspects of NTIS programs: the promotion of Government patent activity and computer products. He discussed major NTIS services for its clientele including payment mechanisms, methods for ordering, and the NTIS product philosophy which is to develop alternative products at varying price levels. Future plans include a new refund policy which will allow customers to get their money back if an order is not filled properly.

Kevin Flood, assistant director of the National Audiovisual Center, cited the Federal Records Act as the legislation which provides the center with the responsibility of accumulating data on all federally produced audiovisual documents. The center sells these documents and distributes them in other ways, such as by loan. Mr. Flood said that in many instances the center does the primary distribution for the agency and assists the agency by promoting use of audiovisual materials to appropriate audiences. He described the organization and holdings of the center, and he explained that the center responds to customer demand only and provides reference service with single title responses as well as customized response in the form of specially printed catalogs.

John D. Livsey, director of Library and Statutory Distribution Service, Government Printing Office, highlighted some of the latest developments with documents. He reported that non-GPO items are under much better control and many more are being classified and shipped out to depository libraries. He was glad to report that the June *Monthly Catalog* has just been shipped last week with almost 3,000 entries. He spoke of the planned expansion of the cataloging staff. Mr. Livsey said that they plan to approach the Joint Committee on Printing and request two changes in binding and printing regulations which will require that two copies of all unclassified items printed go to him and that 98-frame microfiche be offered to depository libraries. Rather than speak at length on GPO, Mr. Livsey entertained questions from the audience. [*Maurvene D. Williams*]

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LIAISON WITH JAPANESE LIBRARIES

The committee at its meeting of July 20 welcomed Hideo Kaneko of Yale University Libraries and Allen Veaner of Stanford University Libraries as newly appointed members and paid tribute to the many contributions made by outgoing members Thomas Buckman, president of the Foundation Center, and Foster Mohrhardt, consultant to the Council on Library Resources, to the improvement of relationships between libraries and librarians in the U.S. and Japan. Allen Veaner was unanimously elected new chairman to replace Robert Stevens, Library of Congress, whose term of office as chairman has ended.

Editing for publication of the proceedings of the third Japan-U.S. Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education held in Kyoto, Japan, last October will be completed by the end of this month and the committee has started implementing some of the major recommendations of the Kyoto meeting. As an initial step, members of the committee met at the ALA Annual Conference with the Executive Board of Library Administration Division's Building and Equipment Section and with that section's Committee on Buildings for College and University Libraries to explore improving channels of communication with Japanese librarians on the most recent U.S. Developments in library architecture. In attempts to improve communication within the United States about problems of developing specialized collections of Japanese language materials, the Advisory Committee has established continuing liaison with the Asian and African Section of ACRL, the Committee on East Asian Libraries of the Association for Asian Studies, and with the Libraries Committee of the American Panel of CULCON; the last named has now reached preliminary definitions of scope in agreement with its Japanese counterpart committee. [*Robert D. Stevens*]

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